# The People's Korea

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# DPRK President Expresses Willingness to Meet Anybody from South, Urges Bilateral Or Multilateral Contact for Reunification

President Kim Il Sung on May 27 expressed his willingness to "meet and exchange opinions with the representatives of any political party, grouping or stratum in south Korea if that is helpful to reunification."

"We will always keep the door open indiscriminately to those who earnestly desire reunification and dialogue," he said.

His remarks came at a banquet given on the evening of May 27 to welcome Mr. Milos Jakes, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. (See page 2)

In his banquet speech, the DPRK President stressed that bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks should be held between the representatives of parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in the north and the south.

Calling the Roh Tae Woo government "a dependent and unpopular military dictatorship," he said that the reunification question cannot be solved satisfactorily "if it is discussed by any particular parties or authorities alone."

"Worse still, if we discuss this issue only with the south Korean authorities which are not being supported by the people, it will mean ignoring the will of the south Korean people," he said.

He stressed the necessity to convene a north-south joint conference to be attended by authorities, representatives of the political parties and organizations and person of all strata in the north and the south. The proposal was made by the President in his New Year address this year.

In his May 27 speech, he expressed the hope that bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks should be held "even before the north-south joint conference is convened," adding, " . . . I will welcome the youths and students or ordinary working people if they come to Pyongyang in order to meet us."

His statement reflected a growing demand for reunification and north-south contacts among the south Korean

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President Kim Il Sung on May 29 called on General Secretary Milos Jakes at the guest house. (Rodong Sinmun, May 30)

## Pyongyang: Ready to Consider Seoul's Proposal

Pyongyang on June 6 expressed its readiness to respond to the proposed north-south high-level talks by Seoul.

The preparatory committee of the north side to a north-south joint conference said in a June 6 statement that it was willing to consider the proposal made by the south Korean authorities for cabinet-level talks "as part of the preparations for a north-south joint conference."

The DPRK wants a wide-range negotiation involved by the representatives of all walks of life of north and south Korea while Seoul seeks talks between authorities alone.

Earlier on June 2, the DPRK criticized south Korea for ignoring its past overtures. Premier Li Gun Mo told his south Korean counterpart Lee Hyun Jae "to make a formal reply to our two letters containing the proposal for a north-south joint conference," and convey the two letters of a university president and north Korean students to their south Korean counterparts "before sending a letter to us." It had virtually rejected the south Korean proposal.

Here is the June 6 statement:

The south Korean authorities' proposal for north-south high-level authorities' talks emanates from an immoral intention to monopolize dialogue and discourse on reunification. Even if north-south authorities' talks are held, the fundamental problems cannot be solved by persons at cabinet minister level.

The point is that there should be held a wide-range negotiation such as a north-south joint conference attended by the representatives of all walks of life of the nation.

If the south Korean authorities are so eager to hold north-south authorities' talks, we suggest that the talks be held as a preliminary meeting for the pre-

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## Pyongyang Denies "Secret N-S Contact"

A spokesman for the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland of the DPRK on May 19 made it clear that there has been no contact between the north and the south, let alone visits, denying rumors spread by the south Korean authorities these days.

He said in an interview with a KCNA reporter that Seoul's lies that dialogue is going on between the north and the south through various channels are "obviously motivated by a sinister political purpose."

The CPRF spokesman said:

The person in high authority of south Korea at a press conference Apr. 21 talked as if dialogues were going on between the north and the south through various channels. On May 7, the south Korean national unification minister made the same statement and added irrelevantly that "there is no hindrance in the exchange of views between the south and the north."

Although a spokesman for the Democratic Justice Party said such rumors about "contacts" between the north and the south were "unfounded" at the end of the party's policy consultation a few days ago, the national unification minister at a press conference May 17 said it is true that dialogue is going on between the north and the south through various channels, while denying the rumor about the visit to Seoul by a senior official of the north.

Timing to coincide with the spread of rumors about "contacts" between the north and the south by the south Korean authorities, some Japanese

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## Kim Yong Nam Demands US Withdrawal from S. Korea

Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam of the DPRK demanded an immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea in his speech at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries on Disarmament in Havana, the KCNA reported on May 29.

Warning that the nuclear arms race and the danger of conflicts are ever growing in the Asia-Pacific region, he said, "We consider that the Asia-Pacific region must not be excluded in the worldwide disarmament talks and a negotiation for disarmament in this region be held at an early date."

Noting that the tension on the Korean Peninsula has reached to a point that a nuclear war may break out at any moment due to the continued refusal of Pyongyang's proposals for detente by Washington and Seoul, Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam said, "Today, the Korean Peninsula is an area where the disarmament problem stands out more urgently than in any other areas and the disarmament on the Korean Peninsula is a part of global disarmament."

Referring to the Soviet-U.S. INF treaty and treaty on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent, he urged attendants to the meeting to make joint efforts to convert the regions on which agreements have already been reached into true nuclear-free zones and to take measures for a ban on the development and production of mass destruction weapons including chemical weapons and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons.

## Korea Taken Up at USSR-USA Summit: Gorbachev

The Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at a press conference on June 1 in Moscow on the results of the USSR-USA summit talks, referred to the fact that the situation in the Korean Peninsula was discussed at the talks. In discussing the question the American side took a negative stand, he said, and continued: "We, on the contrary, presented to the U.S. President the DPRK government's stand as a constructive, inviting for a dialogue."

He underlined that in the course of the talks the Soviet side had informed the American side that the DPRK government is ready, both on the bilateral basis and also with the participation of the American side, to conduct an exchange of opinions on the principles on the basis of which the reunification of the nation should take place. "We stated that there were so far untapped possibilities here," he said.

# We Will Continue to Make Efforts to Co-Host Olympics

## Speech of President Kim Il Sung

**President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, hosted a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on May 27 in honor of Milos Jakes, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. They made speeches at the banquet. Follow excerpts from their speeches:**

The Korean and Czechoslovak peoples are class brothers and comrades in the revolution who have knitted the bonds of friendship and supported and cooperated closely with each other in the long years of the joint struggle against imperialism and for the building of socialism. Since our visit to your country in 1984, the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Czechoslovakia have been developing beneficially in all fields of politics, the economy and culture with every passing day.

During the past 40 years since the historic February incident which opened a new epoch of socialist development in Czechoslovakia, the looks of your country have changed radically. On the soil of Czechoslovakia where socialism has struck roots firmly, the economy, culture, science and technology have made steady progress, and the material and cultural living standards of the people have risen with the lapse of time.

Under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, your people are now working hard to promote socio-economic progress and bring socialism to higher perfection, in accordance with the strategic line set by the 17th party congress.

Our party and people are sincerely rejoicing over the success which the fraternal Communist Party and people of Czechoslovakia are achieving in socialist construction and wholeheartedly wish you still greater success in your efforts to implement the eighth Five-Year Plan and build a developed socialist society.

Our people are now carrying out the two revolutionary tasks of building socialism and achieving national reunification under the difficult circumstances where the country is divided and we are confronted with the ringleader of world imperialism.

In line with the policy put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea at its sixth congress, our people are endeavouring successfully to implement the third Seven-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction, and to achieve the complete victory of socialism. Striving under the banner of the three revolutions – ideological, technical and cultural – our party members and other working people have effected a continuous upswing on all fronts of socialist construction, and are performing brilliant feats in the "200-day campaign" now under way in order to greet the 40th anniversary of the foundation of our Republic with honour.

Despite the brutal fascist suppression, the south Korean people are now launching a forceful struggle for anti-U.S. independence, for democracy against fascism and for national reunification.

In an attempt to appease the daily rising fighting spirit of the people, the south Korean authorities are scheming craftily in the guise of working for "democratization". However, the stark reality clearly shows that the present "government" in south Korea is a dependent and unpopular military dictatorship. Under the absurd pretext of a "threat from the north" and the "security of the Olympics", the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities are kicking up no end of a racket against our Republic to increase the tension still further.

In order to ease the current tension and create a favourable climate for peaceful reunification it is imperative to hold dialogue and negotiation, instead of persisting in confrontation and war.

The question of reunification that affects the lot of the entire nation cannot be solved satisfactorily if it is discussed by any particular parties or authorities alone. Worse still, if we discuss this issue only with the south Korean authorities which are not being supported by the people, it will mean ignoring the will of the south Korean people.

If urgent matters for national reunification are to be negotiated in a democratic way in accordance with the will of all the Korean people, it is necessary to convene a north-south joint conference to be attended by the authorities, representatives of the political parties and organizations and persons of all strata in north and south, as we have already proposed.

In south Korea, persons of all levels and broad sections of the people are now demanding that they should be allowed to participate in the dialogue for reunification. People of opposition parties have expressed their will to meet us, young people and students have proposed holding the meetings of students from north and south, and women and religious people are crying for contacts with their counterparts in the northern half of the Republic.

From this point of view, we hold that, even before the north-south joint conference is convened, bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks should be held between the representatives of parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in north and south.

We will always keep the door open indiscriminately to those who earnestly desire reunification and dialogue. I will gladly meet and exchange opinions with the representatives of any political party, grouping or stratum in south Korea if that is helpful to reunification, and I will welcome the youths and students or ordinary working people if they come to Pyongyang in order to meet us.

As for the co-hosting of the Olympic Games which is much talked at home and abroad now, it is by no means an issue that cannot be settled. One might consider, as some people say, that the co-hosting of the Olympics is too late or impossible in the light of their regulations only, but we do not view this matter like that.

Even though our country is divided into north and south, we are firm in our stand that Korea is one and that our nation is also one.

If the Olympic Games were to be held in a foreign land, it might be a different matter. But, since they will be held in Korea, one and the same land, whether in the north or in the south, the right to decide their co-hosting belongs entirely to the Korean people, the masters of Korea. The political figures, youths, students and other people from all walks of life in south Korea, to say nothing of the people in the northern half of the Republic, are strongly demanding the co-hosting of the Olympic Games by the north and the south. Under these circumstances, there is no reason why the co-hosting of the Olympic Games is impossible. We will continue to make our efforts to realize the co-hosting in cooperation with the south Korean people until the day when they will be opened.

If the co-hosting is not realized we will not take part in the Olympic Games which run counter to the desire of our nation.

If we reject the separate hosting and do not participate in the Seoul Olympic Games, we will lose nothing. On the contrary, the youths, students and other people in south Korea will support us who are defending national interests, and the revolutionary people throughout the world will also welcome us who are maintaining the principled attitude.

If the Olympic Games are held separately in Seoul under the "protection" of U.S. aircraft carriers against the ideals of the Olympics in disregard of the wishes of the Korean people, it will leave a blemish in history.

The struggle for peace and socialism is the common cause of our two parties and two peoples.

Thanks to the struggle and positive efforts of the socialist countries and the peace-loving forces all over the world, a phase of detente is gradually opening in the international relations. But the imperialists still retain the policy of strength, accelerating the militarization of the economy and arms race. They are hanging on to the policy of aggression and war against the socialist countries and for plundering the developing countries.

The peoples of socialist countries must fight energetically to check and foil the imperialists' scheme of aggression and war, to defend peace and accomplish the cause of socialism and communism through to the end.

We fully support the proposals the party and government of Czechoslovakia put forward to consolidate peace and security in Europe – the proposal for establishing a nuclear-free corridor and a zone free from chemical weapons in Central Europe, and the proposal for creating a zone of trust, cooperation and a good-neighbourly relationship along the borders between the Warsaw Treaty member nations and the NATO member nations. We extend our firm solidarity to your struggle to put them into effect.

Also we speak highly of the efforts of the socialist countries to establish a comprehensive international security system and build a world free from nuclear arms and violence, prevent space militarization and eliminate all kinds of nuclear and chemical weapons.

Our people will strive to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and prevent another world war and dependably safeguard peace and the eastern post of socialism.

# We Support Just Demand For U.S. Troops Withdrawal From S. Korea

## Speech of General Secretary Milos Jakes

We shall greet in October this year the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. On this anniversary, we look back on all the precious traditions which have been created in the course of the development of friendship and fruitful cooperation between us.

Our two peoples are linked together by the solidarity between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was formed through a long period of their struggle for freedom and social rights and during the Korean people's heroic struggle against the imperialist armed intervention.

Still today, we attach great importance to comprehensively developing the relations forged between the fraternal parties and governments and between bodies of states and social organisations and peoples of our two countries.

In attaining the above-mentioned objectives, we consider the role of the Czechoslovak-Korean inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee is important.

We hope that the consultative committee will more effectively contribute to the work of solving all the important questions arising in the economic relations between the two countries.

We hope that economic cooperation and joint action in scientific, educational, public health and other sectors will reach a high level commensurate with the close political friendly relations and solidarity existing between us.

In December last year a road toward removing the heavy burdens of military spendings and the danger of war was opened before whole mankind.

The treaty signed between the Soviet Union and the United States is the beginning of a new stage and the realistic first step toward disarmament.

We are convinced that the course of disarmament will reach a new level at which an agreement on cutting strategic weapons 50 percent is concluded with the treaty on interceptor missiles strictly observed and an agreement on completely banning nuclear tests and an accord on the elimination of chemical weapons are signed, after the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear forces.

We consider that the funds spent in armaments should be directed to resolving urgent problems worldwide such as elimination of famine and malignant diseases and environmental protection.

The results of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting will be an important step on this road.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has advanced its own proposals while taking an active part in practicing significant peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

We fully support the proposal of the Soviet Union to make healthy the international relations in the Asian-Pacific region and the initiatives of the Mongolian People's Republic and other Asian socialist countries conducive to this objective.

We highly appreciate the constructive and peaceful initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in conformity with this purpose, to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula, consolidate peace and, especially, turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

We also invariably support the efforts of the Korean people to create favourable conditions for a peaceful reunification of the country.

We support particularly the just demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

In April, a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party was held in our country, which was of weighty significance for our party and whole society.

The party central committee set forth important tasks concerning its future activities to undertake an overall economic structural reform and deepen socialist democracy.

The plenary meeting indicated a principled line of reorganizing the party work, strengthening the party's unity and working capacity and constantly improving the personnel affairs.

Our purpose is to remove factors standing in the way of the development of the country and lift our national economy to a higher stage.

We are going to display the superiority of socialism to capitalism.

If our bold tasks are to be fulfilled, all the working people must be mobilized in this work with creative ingenuity, first of all.

We are convinced that the difficult tasks cropping up in our way will be fulfilled with credit on the basis of the glorious fighting tradition of our party.

# Joint Communique on Results of Visit to DPRK by Czechoslovak Leader Milos Jakes

**A joint communique on the results of the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by General Secretary Milos Jakes of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, was made public on May 30.**

**The joint communique says (Subtitles are ours ... Ed.):**

### *Important Questions of Common Concern Discussed*

Upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Milos Jakes, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over May 27-30, 1988.

Comrade General Secretary was accompanied by Comrade Ladislav Adamec, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, deputy premier of the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and premier of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic; Comrade Michal Stefanak, member of the Central Committee of the CCP and chief of the Department of International Politics of the Central Committee of the CCP; Comrade Jaroslav Molek, chief of the General Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the CCP; Comrade Jaromir Johanes, first deputy foreign minister of the government of the CSR; and Comrade Jiri Nemec, deputy minister of foreign trade of the government of the CSR.

During their stay, the General Secretary of the CCP Central Committee and his entourage were accorded a warm welcome by the Korean people. This is a reflection of solid relations of friendship existing between the two parties, two states and two peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak guests laid a wreath at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong, went round economic and cultural establishments of the DPRK and appreciated a welcoming performance.

There were talks and conversation between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Milos Jakes, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, at which the supreme leaders of the two parties informed each other of socialist construction and party activities in the two countries and discussed the question of further strengthening and developing the traditional Korea-Czechoslovakia friendly relations and a series of important questions of common concern.

The talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordial comradely trust reached a complete consensus of views on all questions discussed.

### *Activities of Both Parties*

Comrade Milos Jakes gave information of the activity to carry out the strategy of accelerating socio-economic progress put forward at the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and of the discussion at the seventh and ninth plenary meetings of the CCP Central Committee on its wider-range undertaking. He stressed that the Czechoslovak Communist Party is directing attention to principled economic reform and the comprehensive restructure of social life and to deepening socialist democracy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave information of the vigorous endeavours of the Korean people for the fulfilment of the third Seven-Year Plan and the complete victory of socialism. Under the leadership of the party this struggle is being waged under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, on the basis of the line set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He also gave information of the tense situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula, the struggle of the south Korean people for independence against the United States and for democracy against fascism and the efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The supreme leaders of the two parties expressed satisfaction with the fact that the friendly relations between the two parties, two states and two peoples forged and consolidated on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the common struggle against imperialism and for the building of socialism have been successfully developing onto a new high stage since the Czechoslovak visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung in June 1984.

They satisfactorily estimated the establishment of the solid traditions and firm and reliable foundation enough to constantly develop in depth Korea-Czechoslovakia friendship and expressed the common stand to strive, on this basis, to expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two states and two peoples more allroundly in all political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical, public health and sports fields.

The supreme leaders of the two parties stressed that the development of economic cooperation is a matter of primary importance at present. To this end, attention should be paid to utilizing all the possibilities and resources of the national economy and further developing the economic and scientific-technological cooperation. It is necessary to enhance the role of the Korean-Czechoslovak economic and scientific-technological consultative committee.

### *Struggle for World Peace, Security Stressed*

Pointing out that a sign of detente is showing in the international relations thanks to the energetic efforts of the socialist countries and the world peace-loving forces, the supreme leaders of the two parties had identical views that the struggle against imperialist moves of aggression, intervention and war and for world peace and security is still a pressing issue.

Comrade Kim Il Sung highly estimated the sincere efforts made by the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Czechoslovak people in every way for security and peace in Europe and expressed full support and firm solidarity for them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung noted that the new initiative of Czechoslovakia for establishing a zone of trust, cooperation and good neighbourhood in the area dividing the Warsaw Pact nations and the NATO nations is a constructive and realistic proposal which is substantially conducive to the preservation of security and durable peace in Europe.

Comrade Kim Il Sung supported the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic in the efforts to establish a nuclear-free corridor and a zone free from chemical weapons in Central Europe.

### *Support for DPRK's Efforts For Reunification*

Comrade Milos Jakes highly estimated the sincere efforts made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people for peace and peaceful reunification of the country, reliably defending the eastern outpost of socialism, and expressed full support for them.

Comrade Milos Jakes supported all the reasonable peace proposals advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, especially the ones for holding talks between the military authorities of the north and the south, for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula, for holding multinational disarmament talks, for convening a north-south joint conference to discuss the urgent issues of detente and the recent one for holding bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks between the representatives of the political parties, groupings and strata in the north and the south, and emphasized that the realization of these proposals would contribute to improving the situation in Asia and the Pacific region as a whole as well as the situation on the Korean Peninsula and preserving peace and security in this region.

Comrade Milos Jakes noted that the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea at an early date taking along all nuclear weapons and military equipment is a prerequisite to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and expressed solidarity with the south Korean people in their righteous struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

### *Efforts to Reduce Strategic Offensive Weapons 50% Estimated*

The supreme leaders of the two parties pointed out that the situation on the Korean Peninsula is one of focal points for the present acute military tension and confrontation and stressed the need to intensify efforts for easing the tension and guaranteeing peace in this region.

They highly estimated the proposals and efforts of other socialist countries to guarantee security, create a sound political atmosphere in the Far East and Asia-Pacific region and turn this region into one of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapon and war.

The talks directed attention to the question of taking joint steps in the international arena for a durable peace and security in the world.

The supreme leaders of the two parties emphasized that the INF treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the United States would be a significant first step toward realization of universal nuclear disarmament, and expressed the expectation that the efforts to reduce strategic offensive weapons 50 percent, while observing the treaty on intercepter missiles would bring about positive results.

They highly estimated the efforts of socialist countries to found a comprehensive international security system, build a nuclear- and violence-free world, prevent the militarization of space and fully remove all kinds of nuclear and chemical weapons, pointed to the significance of the all-European course to develop the situation soundly as a whole and supported constructive proposals and efforts of all Warsaw Treaty member nations to defend peace and security in Europe and deepen trust between the countries.

### *Increasing Role of Non-aligned Movement*

The talks emphasized the increasing role of the non-aligned movement in the international arena and expressed support and solidarity for the struggle of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the progressive peoples of the world against imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism and Zionism and for peace, democracy, national independence and the establishment of a new fair international economic order.

Along with this, they held that regional disputes must be solved at an early date by means of dialogue and negotiation, free from any outside interference, in conformity with the desires of peoples of relevant countries and the interest of the cause of world peace.

The supreme leaders of the two parties touched upon the important role the international communist and working-class movements play in the struggle to realise democracy, national independence, peace and social progress against imperialism and stressed the need to make efforts to strengthen unity and cohesion of the international communist and working-class movements and increase their pull and role in the world arena.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit by Comrade Milos Jakes to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and expressed the belief that the meeting and talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Milos Jakes in Pyongyang would be an important milestone in further strengthening and developing the traditional friendship and fraternal relations of cooperation between Korea and Czechoslovakia in the interest of the two peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

Comrade Milos Jakes, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, invited Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay an official goodwill visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The inviation was accepted with pleasure.

**General Secretary Milos Jakes called at the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang on May 28.**

# DPRK Students Release Members of Prep. Com. for N-S Student Talks

PYONGYANG, May 28 (KCNA) – As already reported, a national joint rally of students supporting the proposal of the south Korean students to hold North-South student talks was held at Kim Il Sung Stadium on May 17 with the participation of more than 50,000 students from above 150 universities and colleges in Pyongyang and local areas and formed the north side's preparatory committee for North-South student talks.

Today, the spokesman for the preparatory committee of the north side for the North-South student talks reviewed the activities of the preparatory committee and, upon authorization, made public the list of the names of the members of the preparatory committee composed of students from universities and colleges all over the country.

The committee is as follows:

**The preparatory committee of the north side for the North-South student talks**

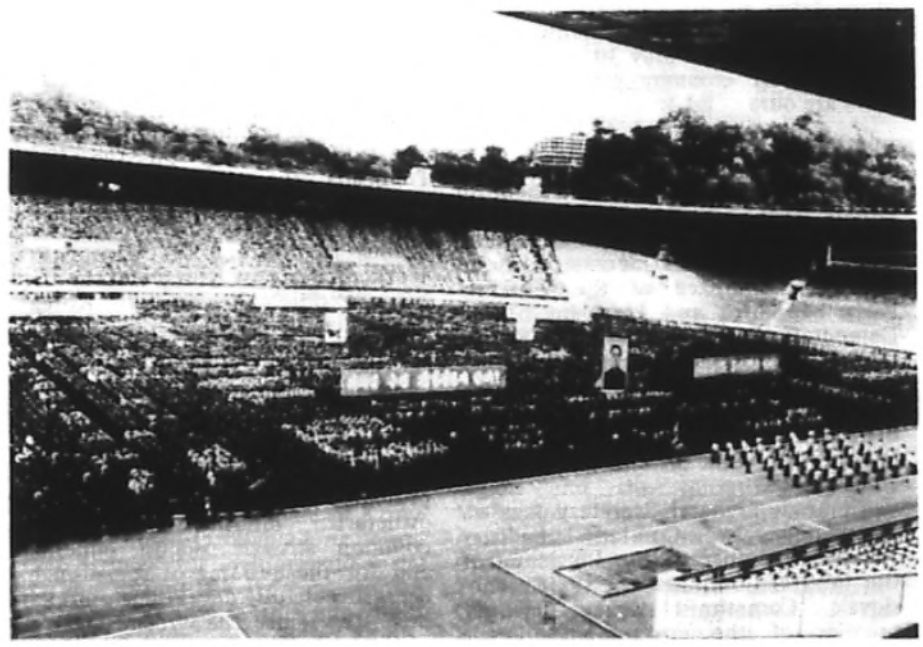
Chairman: Ko Ung Sam, student of the fourth year of the economics department of Kim Il Sung University

Vice-chairman: Yun Gwang Taek, student of the fourth year of the linguistics department of the Kim Hyong Jik University of Education

Vice-chairman: Kang Ji Yong, student of the fourth year of the machine manufacturing department of Kim Chaek University of Technology.

Secretary: Kim Gwang Yun, student of the fourth year of the philosophical department of Kim Il Sung University.

**The members of the committee consist of 26 students of:**
Kim Il Sung University,
Kim Hyong Jik University of Education,
Kim Jong Suk University of Education,
Kim Chaek University of Technology,
Kim Jong Tae University of Education,
Pyongyang University of Medicine,
The University of Construction and Building Materials,
Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering,
Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies,
The University of Light Industry,
Pyongyang University of Railways,
Pyongyang University of Dramaturgy and Cinematics,
The University of Commerce,
Pyongyang University of Agriculture,
Pyongyang University of Physical Education,
Hamhung University of Chemical Industry,
The University of Science,
The University of Geology,
Sinuiju University of Medicine,
Haeju University of Medicine,
Pyongnam University of Coal Mining,
Chongjin University of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering,
Wonsan University of Economics,
Hyesan University of Agriculture and Forestry,
Huichon University of Technology
and Songdo University.



**A national joint meeting of students was held at Kim Il Sung Stadium on May 17 in support of the proposal of south Korean students for North-South student talks. (KCNA radiophoto)**

# S. Korean Students Shift Focus of Protests Toward Reunification: WP

**Here are excerpts from a Washington Post article which appeared in The International Herald Tribune dated May 24:**

SEOUL – When 24-year-old Cho Sung Man jumped off a four-story building in a protest suicide last week, he left behind a political testament that symbolized a changing tide of student sentiment in South Korea. Rather than focusing on the traditional protest theme of ending "military dictatorship," he urged the reunification of the two Koreas (North and South of Korea) and denounced the United States.

The suicide did more than heighten emotions during a week of demonstrations in which students attacked the U.S. Embassy. His final statement marked a new convergence in South Korea of two volatile student protest themes: reunification and anti-Americanism. Until now, those issues were largely separate and, more importantly, subordinated to the fight for democracy.

Last week's violence was carried out by a radical minority within the left-leaning student movement, which itself is on the fringe of South Korean politics. But at a funeral march Thursday (May 19) for Mr. Cho, more than 10,000 people, mostly students, chanted slogans that blamed the United States for the division of Korea. The protest showed that the core radical groups are apparently gaining support, specialists said.

On Monday (May 23), students chanting anti-American slogans hurled fire-bombs at a U.S. cultural center in Kwangju, witnesses said. About 100 students outside the building in the southwestern city threw dozens of gasoline bombs before being tear-gassed by riot police. Several of the firebombs fell into the compound of the U.S. Information Service but caused no damage, witnesses said.

It is not clear how much support the students will win, although it is hard to imagine the largely conservative South Korean population backing such radical demands as the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the country. However, many political specialists, mindful that students are often the bellwether of change in South Korea, believe the agitation is important because it comes amid a surprising new debate in the mainstream over the government's reunification policy with North Korea.

The debate, which has developed since President Roh Tae Woo was inaugurated in February, is surprising because his predecessor, Chun Doo Hwan, quashed public discussion of reunification, often imprisoning those who challenged his government on the issue. But now opposition political parties, scholars and the press are openly talking about steps to renew

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# 67 Democratic Organizations Urge Co-Hosting Olympiad

About 10 representatives of different circles of the opposition in south Korea including Paek Ki Wan, Rev. Moon Ik Hwan and Lee Bu Yong issued on May 28 in Chongro district, Seoul, a declaration on the situation in the name of 67 democratic public organizations, urging a joint holding of the Olympic Games and realization of North-South student sports talks, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Nothing that "The Olympic Games slated in Seoul should be co-hosted by the north and the south and participated in by a single team of the north and the south," the declaration urged the government authorities to make public the "minutes of the North-South sports talks" and other relevant material, have an open symposium held and provide open talks between the president of the International Olympic Committee who is coming to south Korea and the representative of the opposition for that purpose.

The declaration said 67 democratic public organizations would render "all assistance and cooperation for the realisation of the June 10 North-South sports talks."

It also urged the commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea to allow Panmunjom to be used for the June 10 talks.

# "Declaration of Conscience"

## —Former "ROK" Premier Kim Jong Ryol's White Paper—

**On the left is the original copy of the "white paper to the nation" or a "declaration of conscience" made public by former "ROK" prime minister Kim Jong Ryol on March 23. Though the south Korean authorities are hellbent on negating it, the white paper is signed by Kim Jong Ryol himself.**

# Anti-American Protests Sharpened As U.S. Facilities Assaulted

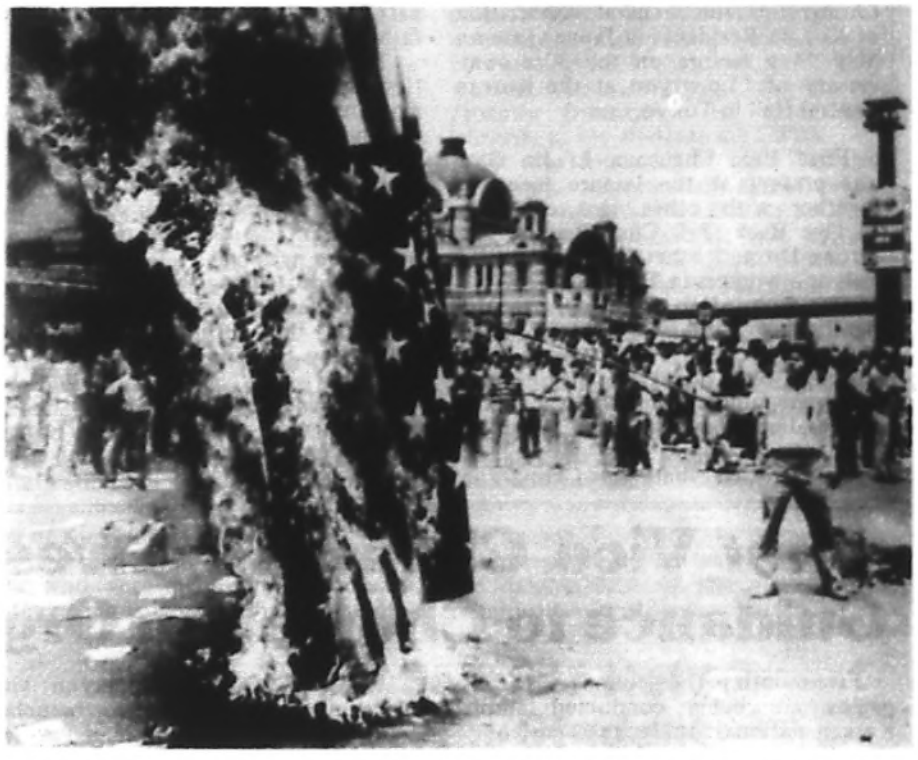
**South Korea has been hit by a wave of fierce anti-government and anti-U.S. protests by students during the past two weeks.**

**The students are calling for the overthrow of the Roh Tae Woo regime and the removal of the 42,000 U.S. troops stationed in south Korea.**

**Roh, a former general who took power in February, ordered a crackdown on protest movements on May 27.**

**Anti-American sentiments sharpened in May when the Kwangju Popular Uprising marked the eigth anniversary and the American facilities in south Korea were attacked one after another including its embassy and cultural center in Kwangju respectively on May 20 and 23.**

**More anti-American actions continue.**



**Students staging a protest after funeral ceremony for Choi Duk Su to burn the American flag in front of Seoul Station on May 30. Soon afterwards riot police fired tear gas to disperse the crowd and rounded up several protesters. (Reuter)**

## KorAm Bank Assaulted with Molotov Cocktails

KorAm, a joint venture between south Korea and the United States, became another target of about 30 anti-American protesters who hurled some 10 gasoline bombs at the building on May 26.

The facility of the KorAm Bank in Seoul was not seriously damaged though part of the wall of the building burnt with fire.

Among tens of the protesters chanting "The U.S. which forces the division of the country, get out!", four students were reportedly held on the spot.

The students distributed anti-U.S. bills in which they declared themselves as members of "patriotic students fighting for independence and the national reunification."

## 10,000 Students Hold Anti-American Funeral March

Thousands of students marched through the Seoul city on May 31 yelling "Yankee, go home!" and burned a giant American flag before charging riot police broke up the protest with tear gas.

Police armored vans opened fire with multiple tear gas launchers as hundres of police in green combat fatigues and visored helmets charged protesters in front of Seoul Station after the giant flag was set on fire.

"Drive out the Yankee imperialists!", protesters screamed as they shouted wildly as the flag burned and tossed firebombs at it to fuel the blaze.

A small number of students hurled firebombs at the attacking police, but most protesters and hundreds of terrified commuters and onlookers ran for cover as police chased them.

Police seized some protesters and dragged them away, but police officials declined to give any arrest figures.

Officers tossed tear gas grenades at bystanders who complained about the police attack.

About 10,000 protesters had gathered in front of the station in the city's center after marching across Seoul with a coffin bearing the body of a student who killed himself by setting himself on fire in an anti-government protest.

Police did not intervene during the peaceful six-kilometer march.

Choi Duk Su died on May 26 after setting himself on fire on May 18 to protest the holding of a student spring festival on the anniversary of the 1980 anti-government uprising in the southern city of Kwangju.

His coffin, escorted by hundreds of students in buses, left the station for burial in Kwangju just before police attacked.

## Kim Dae Jung Aims Sharp Barbs At U.S.

Kim Dae Jung, president of the No. 1 opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, criticized the United States in a talk in Seoul on June 1, saying that Washington's policies were responsible for growing anti-Americanism in south Korea.

U.S. support for the previous dictatorial regimes and current high-handed policies in trade talks had caused dissapointment and anger among south Koreans, Kim said.

"Many south Koreans strongly doubt whether the stationing of U.S. forces here is good for democracy or only helps to maintain dictatorship," said the opposition leader.

During a luncheon talk with reporters he voiced a long list of complaints including criticism of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's 1981 invitation to Chun Doo Hwan to visit Washington soon after Reagan had taken office.

Chun, a general who came to power with military backing in late 1979, was the worst ruler in the 40-year history of south Korea, Kim said.

He said that the former president, who stepped down in February, should be publicly investigated for his role in the army's bloody suppression of anti-martial law demonstrations in southwestern Kwangju.

## 2,000 Farmers Demonstrate Against U.S. Beef Import

About 2,000 farmers from eight farmers' organizations gathered on May 26 at the square in front of the national assembly hall in Seoul to oppose the import liberalization of American beef and foreign cigarettes.

The farmers asserted at the May 26 rally that the United States should stop forcing importation of its agricultural products on Korea and that the national assembly set up special law to control the import of foreign products.

After the rally they held a sit-in protest in front of the hall, chanting anti-American and anti-government slogans including "We oppose beef import from the United States!".

(Continued from page 4)

direct dialogue with Pyongyang.

Mr. Roh, who pledged as part of his political reforms to encourage public discussion of reunification, opened up the issue at his first presidential press conference by saying contacts with Pyongyang were under way through "various channels." Similar comments from other officials in recent weeks sparked hopes of an initiative to reopen dialogue with the North in a last-ditch bid to persuade Pyongyang to participate in the Seoul Olympics.

Last week there were even news reports that a member of North Korea's ruling party Politburo had visited the South Korean capital for 10 days of secret talks at the end of last month.

Lee Hong Koo, the South Korean unification minister, denied the reports as "absolutely groundless," but repeated that contacts were under way. He refused to be specific.

The increased debate over dialogue with North Korea is creating delicate problems for Mr. Roh. If radical students, leftist church groups, opposition politicians or other unification enthusiasts gain support for policies opposed by the government – or if they try to set up independent channels of dialogue with the North – Mr. Roh could lose some control over an issue that deeply affects the South's security, politics and economy, experts say.

The staunchly anti-Communist military might start grumbling if events moved too far too fast.

Political analysts suggest the government is in a squeeze. It wants to act cautiously, but it cannot afford to be viewed as dragging its heels in an area where the public wants progress. "The students and others are jumping on this issue," said a diplomat who closely follows North Korean issues. "Roh feels pressure to deliver."

Radical students want to march to the border village of Panmunjom June 10 to meet North Korean students. The radicals support North Korea's demand to cohost the Olympics, which open in September.

A western diplomat said "reunification has replaced democratization as the No. 1 theme," adding that this can fuel anti-American protests because "there's now a streak of revisionist history that says America is responsible for the division of Korea."

Radical students and some human rights activists champion that view of history, arguing that the presence of 43,000 U.S. troops in South Korea serves as a barrier to unification.

# *Hyundai Motor Locks Out Workers*

**Some 20,000 workers at south Korea's largest automaker, Hyundai Motor Co., demonstrated at their plant to back their demands for a higher pay. The workers walked off assembly lines in the south eastern city of Ulsan on May 31. Meanwhile, about 2,000 workers of Hyundai Chonggong in Changwon, entered the fifth-day of their sit-in strike on June 1, blocking the front and back gates of the company.**

# Chairman Han Duk Su Gives Lecture on 33rd Anniv. of Chongryun

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) gave on May 24 a lecture on the 33rd anniversary of Chongryun at the Korean Central Hall in Tokyo.

First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu was present at the lecture meeting, together with other vice chairmen Li Gye Baek, Pak Chae Ro and Pae Byong Du and other Chongryun officials and workers in Tokyo.

Chairman Han referred to the significance of Chongryun's work and the successes which have been achieved by Chongryun in the past 33 years under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

He stressed that the Chongryun organization plays the role of leading Korean nationals in Japan along the patriotic road to contribute to the fatherland.

Touching upon the present situation and its tasks that Chongryun and Korean nationals in Japan should carry out, he emphasized the importance of promoting the five-month patriotic innovation campaigns and strengthening the Chongryun organization as a Juche-oriented overseas organization of Korean nationals.

He urged Chongryun organizations and Korean compatriots in Japan to celebrate the 40th birthday of the DPRK by making great progress in their activities.

Lectures on the 33rd birthday of Chongryun were given in other Chongryun organizations throughout Japan.

# First Vice Chairman Gives Guidance to Chongryun Org.

Five-month patriotic innovation campaigns are being conducted among Korean nationals in Japan to celebrate the 40th birthday of the DPRK by achieving successes in Chongryun's work.

First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun gave guidance on May 23 to the Akabane branch of the Chongryun Tokyo Headquarters in its activities.

First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu participated in an enlarged meeting of the Akabane branch together with Vice Chairman Pae Byong Du.

After hearing a report on the activities of its branch, First Vice Chairman Li said that the branch should activate its activities and strengthen its mass basis, by promoting five-month patriotic innovation campaigns, together with the people of the fatherland, who are promoting the socialist construction.

Meanwhile, other Chongryun vice chairmen gave guidance to branches in other cities—Vice Chairman Pak Jae Ro on May 26 in Yokohama; Vice Chairman So Man Sul on May 26 in Amagasaki, Hyogo Prefecture; Vice Chairman Sin Sang Dae from May 21 in Hiroshima; and Vice Chairman Ho Jong Man from May 21 in the Santama area of Tokyo.

It was decided to launch five-month patriotic innovation campaigns at the third meeting of the 14th Session of the Central Committee of Chongryun. The campaigns, which started at the beginning of May, is scheduled to continue until the end of September.

Its major task is to contribute to the socialist construction of the fatherland, to support the south Korean people's struggle and promote the reunification of the fatherland, and to expand Chongryun's mass basis.

# KDLA, CPRF Demand So's Complete Freedom

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association in a statement May 28 demanded that the south Korean regime stop playing a deceptive "release" drama and immediately withdraw a base "limitation of place of residence" imposed upon So Jun Sik and acquit him at once.

On the statement the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association considered the deceptive "release" of So Jun Sik by the Roh Tae Woo group to be a flagrant violation of human dignity and rights and a mockery of people at home and abroad who have fought for the acquittal of the So brothers and vehemently denounced it.

The statement said:

In a legal point of view, it is an illegal act without any legal validity to mete out a new punishment to a man who has ended his prison term and restrict his free activities after his release from prison and such a "release" is a sham release seeking a sinister political purpose and in fact an extension of the prison term.

The south Korean regime keeps him under arrest with the "limitation of the place of residence" this time. The purpose of this is to prevent the seamy side of the "campus spy-ring case", the illegality of prison term inflicted on him and the truth of the brutal torture from being known to the world, it continued.

The south Korean regime must unconditionally and immediately release So Sung, elder brother of So Jun Sik and all the political prisoners and immediately abolish the "National Security Law", "Social Security Law" and other fascist evil laws.

The statement stressed:

If the Roh Tae Woo group continues to resort to persecution and suppression of patriotic students and people in defiance of public opinion at home and abroad, the group will have to pay dearly for it. Believing that the south Korean students and fellow countrymen at home and abroad will more persistently struggle against the continued suppression of So Jun Sik and for the release of all political prisoners and for the genuine independence and democratization of south Korean society, the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association expressed the hope that unbiased legal organizations and figures of legal circles in the world will bitterly denounce the fascist moves of the Roh Tae Woo group and extend active solidarity with the struggle of the south Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification.

Earlier, on May 27, the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its information No. 475 dated May 27 urged that the Roh Tae Woo group immediately withdraw the unwarranted "restriction on the residence" of So Jun Sik and guarantee him complete freedom of choice of residence and activity.

The south Korean regime on May 25 staged a farce of "releasing" So Jun Sik from the "Chongju Preventive Custody Prison," and then, held him incommunicado at the house of his "reference" in Seoul to watch and control all his activities. The information said, and went on:

This is not a release, but a new form of imprisonment and a criminal scheme to bind to the chain of fascism for good So Jun Sik who had spent his youth behind the bars, deprived of his opportunity of learning.

Far from unconditionally releasing So Jun Sik who has served 17 years of prison terms, being not guilty, the Roh Tae Woo regime again took a fascist "step of restricting his residence" to watch and control his activities. This was intended to keep the inside story of his brutal torture and the groundlessly faked "campus spy-ring case" from being exposed to the world.

The Roh Tae Woo group must unconditionally and immediately release all the illegally arrested Japan-born Korean political prisoners in south Korea including So Sung and the south Korean patriotic students and democrats and promptly repeal the "National Security Law," "Social Security Law" and other fascist laws, demanded the information.

# Women's Conf. for Anti N-Weapons, Disarmament Held Here

Conference of Women against Nuclear Weapons, for Disarmament and Saving the Planet was held in Hiroshima and Tokyo on May 17 and 18, May 21 and 22, respectively.

The conference was organized by the organizing committee of Conference of Women against Nuclear Weapons, for Disarmament and Saving the Planet, headed by Ms Takada Naoko, who is the chairperson of the Association of the Retired Women Teachers of Japan, and was attended by retired women teachers, women teachers, peace workers and so on.

The conference aimed to share views and situation of each country in this region and understand each other, so that women in the Asia and Pacific region can promote a solidarity movement to realize a nuclear-free Asia and Pacific, disarmament and withdrawal of foreign troops.

Invited to the conference were 18 foreign delegates from 12 countries including China, USSR, U.S., the Philippines, New Zealand, Australia and Guam.

Chairperson Pak Chong Hyon of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan was invited to the conference on behalf of the delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

The International Forum in Hiroshima was held on May 17 and 18 at the Hiroshima Prefectural Cultural Center, participated in by about 600 Japanese women of various strata together with foreign guests.

Following the keynote address by Niki Fumio, secretary general of the organizing committee of the conference, discussions proceeded according to four themes including the "Reality of the Asia-Pacific Region" and "Movements for a Nuclear-Free World, Disarmament, and Our Tasks for the Future."

Chairperson Pak of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan was among the foreign speakers at the forum. She spoke about the present situation in the Korean Peninsula, the efforts of the Korean people for the reunification of the country and future tasks of solidarity of women in Asia and the Pacific. *(See gists on page 7)*

Workshops followed the Hiroshima forum on May 21 in Tokyo.

The conference was concluded after holding a Tokyo rally on May 22 with about 1,000 participants and adopting an appeal.

Follow comments of some foreign guests, who participated in the conference, on their anti-nuclear, peace campaigns in their countries:

**Sr. Mary John Mananzan, Chairperson of the GABRIELA (National Women's Organization), Dean of St. Scholastica's College, Philippines :**

I think it is the right of the Korean people to be one nation. I also agree with what the representative of Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan said at the conference. The division of Korea is an artificial one. It is unnatural. She said that they have their relatives down below, you know up there. So, they have separated not only from

their relatives but their families, too.

It seems very natural to me that the Korean people have to be one, a unified nation. And I believe that they should be left alone to do so by themselves, not by intervention. That's the reunification.

Everybody expects that everything will be all right in south Korea and the Philippines.

We see both in south Korea and the Philippines that not everything is all rights. Many things and problems remain. And maybe, in recent month the Philippines has been getting worse.

The nuclear issues in the Philippines developed in three distinct phases, namely: the Bataan Nuclear Plant issue; the nuclear weapons and armament issue and the U.S. military bases issue.

Although the policy of the U.S. is neither to affirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons in the U.S. bases in the Philippines there are indicators that there are. It is a fact that nuclear armed ships and submarines regularly call at Subic Naval Base.

The presence of nuclear weapons in the U.S. base makes the Philippines an inevitable target of nuclear attack or counter-attack by enemies of the U.S.

Because of this danger and because the foreign bases are an affront to our sovereignty, the anti-nuclear movement in the Philippines has included in its campaign the dismantling of the U.S. bases in the Philippines.

Women throughout the world especially Asia will be enlightened regarding the nuclear menace and that they organize themselves to struggle against this threat to our survival.

**Dr. Laura Souder-Jaffery, Vice chairperson of The Organization of People for Indigenous Rights, Guam:**

I am a representative of the Organization of People for Indigenous Rights, the organization which is carrying on an anti-nuclear activity in Guam.

The organization was organized in 1981, by individuals concerned that the political status process to change Guam's status from a non-self governing territory to one considered as having a full measure of self-determination.

The matter of self-determination is linked with the issue of peace because we cannot speak of peace without talking about political, economic and social justice.

Our struggles have so many parallels with struggles of the south Korean people, where U.S. troops are stationed.

Military situation of south Korea affects Guam and vice versa.

Of course there is a difference in that we are in American territory.

Our organization is opposed to any form of militarization.

Militarization performs a negative role in Guam's society, by inhibiting and interfering with the island's political, social and economic development.

We are openly opposed to military buildup.

**(Continued on page 7)**

# Symposium on Korea's Reunification Held

## —On 8th Anniv. of Kwangju Uprising—

A symposium on the question of Korea's reunification titled "Never forget Kwangju. Let's put an end to the divided generations!" was held on May 22 in Hyogo Prefecture in commemoration of the eighth anniversary of the May 18 Kwangju Popular Uprising in 1980.

Some 500 Korean nationals in the prefecture including workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and young resident Koreans participated in the symposium.

At the symposium two guests gave lectures on the recent situation in south Korea, the reunification of Korea and tasks of Korean youths and students for the reunification.

A lecture under the title of "The recent situation in south Korea and the reunification of Korea" by Mr. Maeda Yasuhiro, a Japanese guest from the press world, reminded the attendants of the Kwangju massacre eight years ago and helped them understand the struggle of the fighting south Korean youths and students as well as the recent situation on the Korean Peninsula.

The lecturer, referring to the national assembly election in south Korea held recently and the failure of the ruling Democratic Justice Party in the election, said that the Roh Tae Woo government is an anti-democratization government which is not accepted by the people.

He also pointed out that single-handed hosting of the Olympics is a part of the south Korean government's policy to create "two Koreas", urging that it is essential for co-hosting of the Olympic Games and for the democratization of south Korea to make clear the truth of the Kwangju massacre and eliminate military dictatorship in south Korea.

The next lecturer was a professor of Choson University.

He gave a lecture under the title of "A prospect of the reunification of Korea and tasks of Korean youths and students."

Analyzing the recent trend of the anti-U.S. struggle for democratization in south Korea, he noted the struggle of the patriotic south Korean youths and students for independence and the reunification of Korea is now getting into a new stage and shows a strong tendency in advantage of earlier reunification.

After the lectures the attendants freely and actively exchanged their views on the struggle of south Korean youths and students and the reunification of Korea.

The symposium helped the attendants, who were mainly young Koreans, to understand the situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula, to deepen their knowledge about the anti-U.S. struggle for democratization and rise for the reunification of Korea.

**The attendants of the symposium were mostly young Koreans. After the attendants listened to the lectures given by the guests they exchanged their opinions on what they have to do and what can be done to bring about the reunification of Korea in line with the fighting south Korean youths and students.**

# Exchange Meet to Commemorate Chongryun's 33rd Anniv. Held

A Korea-Japan friendship exchange meeting was held at the Kyoto Grand Hotel in Kyoto Prefecture on May 24 to commemorate the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

The exchange meeting, held under the auspices of the Chongryun Kyoto Prefectural Headquarters, was participated in by some 200 prominent Japanese figures from political, economic, academic and religious fields.

Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun made a congratulatory speech at the meeting.

He prefaced his speech with an introduction to the recent socialist construction in the DPRK giving some detailed figures and explaining the DPRK's stand on the problem of the reunification of Korea including the proposal to hold a north-south joint conference.

The speaker also asked the attendants to make greater efforts for the promotion of friendship and exchange between the two countries and for the reunification of Korea, though the Japanese government has been taking a hostile policy towards the DPRK.

He was followed by some Japanese guests who unanimously agreed on the necessity of broad exchanges in every field including academic and cultural fields between the DPRK and Japan.

The speakers were Sin Jung Hak, chairman of the Chongryun Kyoto Prefectural Headquarters, Yamawaki Hiroshi, a member of the Kyoto Prefectural Assembly and representative director of the Kyoto Japan-Korea Scientific Cultural Exchange Association and Mizutani Kousho, president of Bukkyo University.

# Memorial Service Held For S. Korean Student

Resident Korean youths and students in the Kanto area held a memorial service for the late Choi Duk Su on June 1 at the Korean Publishing Hall in Tokyo.

Choi Duk Su, a second year student of Danguk University in south Korea, burned himself to death demanding a thorough investigation into the Kwangju massacre in south Korea in 1980.

He had read a "statement for the Kwangju popular resistance" demanding a wholescale investigation into the Kwangju bloodbath on May 18 before burning himself in self-immolation.

Present at the memorial service were Kwon Sun Hui, secretary general of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun and Kim Hak Su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Korean Youth League in Japan.

A memorial address was delivered after the attendants paid silent tribute for the late Choi Duk Su in a dirge.

The attendants made vows to devote themselves to the struggle for the realization of the reunification of Korea together with south Korean youths and students in response to the late Choi's wishes.

# Speech of Chairperson of KDWUJ (Gist)

Korea was liberated from Japan's colonial rule in 1945, but the joy of liberation was only short-lived. Under US occupation of the southern part of Korea, our country was divided and our race was split. Particularly, the Korean War brought on by the United States and lasted 3 years from 1950 not only turned our land into a ruin, but brought our people to set up sharply against each other along the Military Demarcation Line drawn on lat. 38°. Korea is still in a state of cease-fire.

Many Korean families live separately in the northern and southern parts of Korea and in Japan.

Reunification of Korea is the earnest desire and the most grave issue for all Korean people, irrespective of their present location—whether they live in the north, the south or in other countries including Japan.

For the peaceful settlement of the reunification issue, it is vitally important to realize reconcilement of people living in the north and the south, relax tension in the peninsula and hold dialogues.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has exerted sincere effort for the realization of unity of the country and peace by making proposals to the south Korean authorities and America for the establishment of a confederal system and the holding of tripartite talks in compliance with the spirit of the joint statement concluded between the north and the south in 1972.

The U.S. and the south Korean authorities, however, make slanderous statement whenever the government of DPRK advances constructive, peaceful proposals, intentionally imposing great strain on the north-south relations. The missing plane incident in November last year was also a plot framed for the purpose of entrapping the DPRK.

As you know, more than 40,000 American troops are stationed in south Korea. What is to be noted particularly is the fact that more than 1,000 nuclear weapons, majority of the entire America's nuclear arms in the whole Far East area, are deployed in south Korea. Each of the nuclear bombs is thousands of times more powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

On top of this, 60 trial neutron bombs, so-called devilish bombs of the 20th century, are initially deployed in south Korea.

The U.S. is continuing, on the Korean Peninsula, US-south Korea joint military maneuvres known as Team Spirits on the supposition of a nuclear war.

The DPRK has stopped military exercises in northern part of the peninsula, placing 150,000-strong People's Army into work for peaceful construction. In January this year, the DPRK made a proposal to hold a north-south conference to improve US and Korean relations with its sincerest desire to bring about an opportunity for amicable settlement and unity of people, and relax tension on the Korean Peninsula.

We pledge before you that we will carry out a powerful movement, hand in hand with women of the world, to work for the realization of independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, for the protection of world peace and bright future for children.

(Continued from page 6)

**Ms Jane Stroud, member of The national network of Anti-nuclear and peace Organization, New Zealand:**

The peace movement in New Zealand is not conducted by a specific women's group. It is done by just peace groups.

We have a local peace group in my area where I live. This is just a neighborhood peace group. We meet every month. We do education really of ourselves. We find out different issues what are happening in places like Belau and Tahiti and other places. And it is very important to educate well for the peace movement.

As for the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea, I think foreign bases are a big problem really, everywhere. I would like to see all foreign bases moved back to their own countries. I think that would contribute to peace.

I hope nuclear-free peace zones in northeast Asia, the rest of Asia and the Pacific region will come true.

To strengthen solidarity among women in the Asia-Pacific region we need a lot more communication. This forum here has been a very good experience. We need to know each other more and understand each other better. We have to break down our preconceptions about each other and just see each other's people.

It is the most important thing to save the world and we can work for the sake of it.

**Ms Kelly White, Canadian-Indian Activist in the anti-nuclear Movement:**

We are doing a music campaign sponsored by Holleywood and there are 50 different musicians, actors and actresses involved in this campaign. They do concerts for the non-nuclear movement all over north America, Europe and Africa to promote awareness where military powers come from and resources contributing nuclear warheads and atomic war heads, which is in fact, affecting the life of indigenous people. People have responded to us, from 50 different countries so far. They have joined us.

As for the Korean question, the U.S. sponsored war against each other. The U.S. supports south Korea militarily as does in North America. It gave ammunitions to Asia and made the north and south of Korea fight against each other.

Without that interference of the U.S., the war wouldn't have happened on the Korean Peninsula and people there as a family and community would have been living peacefully without the interference of the military fanatics such as the Reagan administration.

I support the idea of a nuclear-free peace zone put forth by the DPRK theoretically. I wish it will come true and we would like to join that.

# *Tokyo Must Apologize on "Table Tennis" Issue*

## —DPRK Foreign Ministry Statement—

A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement to the press on May 30 in connection with the statement of a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman that the Japanese government granted a good favor as to the entry of the DPRK table tennis team into the territory of Japan.

The statement said:

On May 26, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman told reporters a cock-and-bull story that the Japanese government showed some "good will and flexibility" in approving the entry of our table tennis team into Japan, in an effort to make it appear that they granted a special favor for the entry of the DPRK team into Japan.

This is a foolish remark of those who have no knowledge of the elementary norms of international law and usage.

The DPRK, as a full-fledged member of the Asian Table Tennis Federation, has the right to participate in the Asian Table Tennis Championships this time.

Any country of the world which once offers a place for international games is obliged to issue an entry permit without discrimination to every member nation participating in the games and, when it fails to implement this obligation, it is not entitled to be a host country.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman this time made a lengthy statement to say that they granted a good favor for the entry of our table tennis team. This is nothing but a clumsy excuse to cover and justify their despicable criminal acts at any cost.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman tried to lay at the door of our table tennis team and the Japanese Table Tennis Association the blame for the extremely discourteous, outrageous strong-arm act they committed without hesitation of sending the table tennis team of our Republic out of the banquet hall halfway. This is absolute boloney.

The point is not that the "terms of the entry" were violated or failed to be understood well, but that the Japanese government authorities arbitrarily sent our paddlers at table, who were invited as guests, out of the hall.

Such thing is quite unimaginable in a civilized society of the 20th century and is thinkable only in an uncivilized society of barbarians. Is there any room for excuse?

Judging by common sense, how can it be a "violation of terms" or be considered to be disobedience to Japan's official codes and regulations to share a meal with acquaintances.

In the final analysis, the case does not boil down to "violation of terms" or disobedience to "official codes" but to the rude behaviour of the Japanese authorities who, blinded with hostile policies toward our Republic, lost reason to see courtesy common to people, oblivious of the circumstances.

The Japanese government authorities must apologize to us for the incident and immediately stop committing premeditated provocations against our Republic and deliberately aggravating the tension on the Korean Peninsula in collusion with the United States and the south Korean authorities.

# US Pastor Urges Washington To Contact Pyongyang

A U.S. pastor on May 24 said that Washington must show its willingness to have a negotiation with north Korea at Panmunjom for confidence building, the KCNA reported.

Rev. Dorothy L. Ogle of the National Council of Churches of Christs in the United States of America, at a hearing in the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, reportedly said that the desire for reunification is stronger in north Korea than she felt it in south Korea.

Recalling that the DPRK has wanted to have a negotiation with the United States for several years, she stressed that Pyongyang's attitude is sincere.

It must be noted that the struggle for democratization in south Korea is now turning into that for reunification, she said, and continued:

If the United States appears to be fostering its "two Koreas" policy, seeking permanent presence and refusing the withdrawal of nuclear weapons, a very rugged path lies before it.

The fiction of north Korea's "aggression" does not sell so well in Seoul as in Washington.

The policy statement of the NCCC USA notes that the U.S. is the only country that keeps its forces in south Korea and it should assume a special obligation to help all Koreans in their efforts to terminate the division of their country, she said. It is clear, she stressed, that an increasing number of south Korean people regard U.S. military presence as foreign domination and an obstacle to reunification.

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newspapers played in the same tune with the south Koreans, quoting reports from their Seoul correspondents, that a senior official of the north visited Seoul, three emissaries visited Seoul and "underwater dialogue" is going on between the north and the south.

The south Korean authorities have not made a reply to our proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference in four months since it received our letter carrying the proposal. They recently refused to convey letters of the Student Committee and president of Kim Il Sung University addressed to the General Student Council and president of Seoul National University in response to the proposal of SNU students for north-south student talks. How can there be contacts and visits when they keep the door tightly closed?

It goes without saying that there can be no exchange of views when there is no contact even through a single channel, let alone various channels, and no visits even of ordinary people, let alone high-level officials, due to the bigotted stand of the south Korean authorities against dialogue.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean authorities are telling lies as if dialogue were going on between the north and the south through various channels. This is obviously motivated by a sinister political purpose.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland holds that the south Korean rulers shall be held wholly responsible for the consequences arising from their mockery of people and misleading of public opinion over the issue of dialogue.

## EDITORIAL

# Joint Sponsorship of Olympics Will Serve National Reconciliation

The fourth Soviet-U.S. summit talks which closed in early June seem to have confirmed that the world is obviously trending to worldwide detente and disarmament.

The third Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament and the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries on Disarmament in Havana may have put a spur to this world trend.

On the Korean Peninsula, however, not even the slightest sign of detente or national reconciliation is visible when the Olympic Games, an event of peace, are near at hand.

The United States and the south Korean authorities are calling these days for "joint action" to prevent terrorist activities to secure "safe Olympics", releasing various data on "terrorists' plans to disrupt the Seoul Olympics."

Washington has already made it clear that it will stage naval exercises off the Korean Peninsula during the Games "to cope with any possible sabotage of the Games by the north" and is planning to mobilize the U.S. forces in south Korea, Japan and the Philippines "in an emergency circumstance." And the south Korean authorities are conducting various forms of military exercises across the country.

Some analysts point out that the Olympic Games are now used to justify U.S. arms buildup in the Asia-Pacific region, since it became difficult to openly reinforce armed forces in Europe after the INF treaty and Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks.

The DPRK has long been insisting on the co-hosting of the Olympic Games, because it will contribute to north-south reconciliation and reunification. Pyongyang has already made it clear that it will not participate in the Games unless the co-hosting offer is realized. But Pyongyang is also calling for continued negotiation concerning Olympics co-hosting and national reunification.

President Kim Il Sung on May 27 put forward a new policy of negotiation on holding bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks between the representatives of parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in north and south, even before the north-south joint conference which Pyongyang had earlier proposed to convene.

The south Korean people are also calling for the co-hosting of the Games between north and south. Kim Dae Jung proposed to hold talks between political parties between north and south to discuss the Olympic problem and Kim Young Sam expressed his wish to meet President Kim Il Sung to negotiate the reunification question. Students are calling for north-south students' talks and people in different social standings are also demanding talks with their counterparts in the north.

Under these circumstances, it is no exaggeration to say that all the Korean people expect that the co-hosting of the Olympic Games will be a good opportunity for north-south reconciliation.

Seoul should listen to the ever growing desire of the south Korean people for Olympics co-hosting and north-south talks for reunification. Washington should not use the Olympic Games to stabilize the unpopular regime and secure its own national interests through the permanent partition of the Korean Peninsula.

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parations for a north-south joint conference and that the talks discuss the procedures and other practical matters for the convocation and ensurance of a north-south joint conference.

This position of ours expresses our sincere efforts to hold negotiations between the north and the south and settle the problems with concerted efforts of the nation, and our magnanimity toward the will of the opposite side.

We hope that the south Korean authorities will accept our magnanimous suggestion so that a north-south joint conference would be held at an early date.

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people. Recently, south Korean students have proposed to their north Korean counterparts to meet at Panmunjom on June 10 and opposition and dissident figures have openly begun to demand their participation in the reunification process. Kim Young Sam, for example, expressed his wish to meet the DPRK President to discuss the reunification issue in early May.

### DPRK Continues to Make Efforts To Co-Host Olympics

President Kim Il Sung also said in his banquet speech that his country will make efforts to realize the co-hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games.

The co-hosting of the Olympic Games "is by no means an issue that cannot be settled," he said.

His statement ran counter to an earlier report that Pyongyang will go ahead with its boycott of the upcoming Olympics.

The DPRK President was quoted by the Mozambican President on May 24 in Tokyo as saying that Pyongyang has ruled out its participation in the Olympic Games.

"The political figures, youths, students and other people from all walks of life in south Korea, to say nothing of the people in the northern half of the Republic, are strongly demanding the co-hosting of the Olympic Games by the north and the south.

"Under these circumstances, there is no reason why the co-hosting of the Olympic Games is impossible. We will continue to make our efforts to realize the co-hosting in cooperation with the south Korean people until the day when they will be opened."

However, the DPRK President clearly stated that the DPRK will not take part in the Olympic Games, "if the co-hosting is not realized."

"If we reject the separate hosting and do not participate in the Seoul Olympic Games, we will lose nothing," he said.

Mr. Milos Jakes supported a series of proposals made by the DPRK to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and create favourable conditions for a peaceful reunification of the country.

"We support particularly the just demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea," he said in his speech. **(See page 2)**

A joint communique on the results of the May 27-30 visit to the DPRK by the Czechoslovak leader was made public on May 30 in Pyongyang.

It said, "The talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordial comradely trust reached a complete consensus of views on all questions discussed."

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